THE NEW WHEAT FARMING. SMALL PRODUCERS, ENGLISH AND

AMERICAN, GOING TO THE WALL. Cost and Profit on the Bounnes Farms-Figures that Carry their Own Lesson and Warning-A Bisquieting Ontlook for the Farmers on Both Sides of the Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not-

withstanding the great amount of information published within the past year touching British and American food production, the real extent and power of the present and prospective competition in breadstuffs between the two countries is still very imperfectly understood. No doubt, one great reason for this misunderstanding is the apparent difficulty in obtaining and analyzing the controlling facts in the management and results of the great bonanza farms of the United States. These show a development in the application of mechanical productive forces that appears destined, within a very short period, to work a revolution in agriculture and, it may be, in the whole structure of society in both hemispheres. For the purpose of collecting data that might be relied upon and to examine the methods and results of this new agricultural system in order to assist to an intelligent understanding of these matters, the writer, in the summer of 1879, made an exeursion of more than 7,000 miles to and through the great agricultural regions in the valley of the Mississippi, as far west as the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and extending from Southern Kansas to Northern Dakota. Some of these facts, obtained during this journey, were published in the Atlantic Monthly and THE SUN. All of them, to the best of my knowledge, have remained unquestioned. I will here make use only of those found in the operations of the four farms under the management of Oliver Dalrymple, Esq., in the Red River Valley, which may be fairly assumed to be typical of the pres-ent movement, and compare them with what I understand to be true of the state of the English farming interest. In this way we may at least arrive at an intelligent comprehension of the contrast that exists between the condition of the farming classes upon the two sides of the Atlantic and its causes.

An intelligent writer in Macmillan for April.

1879 states that" the net cost of producing one quarter of wheat in the English midlands is In Scotland he shows that it may be grown for sixpence less. Upon so good an authority I accept 48s, as being the true cost in England under present conditions. This writer then quotes a Canadian authority for the statement that" the cost per acre in the spring wheat States of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Min nesota, and Wisconsin for ploughing is \$1.50, dragging and sowing \$1, seed \$1.50, harvest-Ing \$2.50-\$6.50; equal to 26s., to which must be added 10c. or 5d. sterling for threshing." No doubt this authority intends it to be understood that the cost of threshing is ten cents per bushel, which, at twenty bushels to the acre, would amount to \$2, making the total cost of wheat growing \$8.50 per acre, or 34 shillings, reckoning four shillings to the dollar. Wherever in my tour I asked the large farmer the question. "What is the cost of growing an sere of wheat?" the answers I received ranged from \$7 to \$9, with a single exception. These answers were at once both true and false. They were true in the case of one who, wishing to grow a single acre of wheat, and being without is or working stock, should go to those who had them and hire his ground ploughed, sown. a half dozen acres it would be the same. But they were grossly false in the case of those who cultivate several hundreds or thousands of acres, owning the best improved machinery. and the cheapest force to work it. The excep tion referred to was in the case of a Kansas lawyer, who was interested in selling a large amount of railroad land, and was also cultivating in wheat about 2,000 acres at a contrac price per acre. He took much pains to show me how cheaply wheat could be produced in the manner he was growing it and gave the \$1.25; harrowing and sowing, 45 cents; harvesting, \$1.50-total, \$3.20 per acre; threshing. 5 cents per bushel, at twenty bushels to the equal to 20s. 10d., instead of \$8.50, or 34s., as reported by the Canadian authorities.

By the following table, made by a propr letor and manager of one of the large farms in Minota, Mr. Kendall, of the Thompson & Kendall farm, near Windom, it appears that the actual cost to the large farmer, using his own machinery and force, of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and threshing one acre of wheat is \$2.92. In this estimate wages and board are placed fully 20 per cent. above the real cost. Making this correction places the expenses of cultivation at \$2.44 per acre. Adding to this the actual cost of send as produced upon the place, one and a half bushels to the acre at say 20 cents the bushel, will make the total expense of growing an acre of wheat, yielding twenty not to exceed \$2.74, or £1 is, sterling, being a little less than 14 cents per bushel. These results are obtained solely by the use of the best improved machinery, with sufficient room to make its employment of the greatest ad-

BATINATE FOR BAIRING WHEAT, PURNISHING EVERYTHING. Ploughing 314 acres per day, \$20 per month wages-77c per day.
Interest on team, \$375, haroess, \$25, plough, \$50-\$60. #50-#460
Wear and tear, 25 per cent, on outfit.
Board, man per day, 20c.: team, 45c.
Stablemen's labor and board
(stablemen, wear and bear, and interest on team
and harness for one year included).
Sowing 35 acres per day, wages #20 per month—
Trc. per day
Board, man, 20c., team, 45c, per day
Wear and tear on seeder, \$55, 25 per cent
Interest, at 10 per cent
Harvesting (wire or cord hinder), for wire or
cord

Fitteen acres per day, wages, \$20 per monthacres her machine.

Bez 50, 160 acres.

Shocking man, 77c. per day—10 acres per day. Shocking man, 77c, per on; and board at 25c.

Threshing, 25 men at \$2 per day—40 acres.... Roard, 25 men at 25c, per day—40 acres linterest and wear and tear on thresher and

Upon this basis, the expense of growing a quarter (containing eight bushels) of wheat upon the large farms of the United States, \$1.10, or nearly 4s. 5d., in contrast with a cost of 48s, per quarter in England, where the yield is very nearly 30 bushels to the acre. But allowing 10 per cent. interest on cost of tools, teams, and machinery, and 25 per cent. for wear and tear of the same, as called for in the above table, makes the expense of growing one quarter of wheat \$1.44, or nearly 5s. 9d. Upon this last estimate, the American producer can grow wheat at \$10.56, or 42s. 3d. per quarter below the English cost, being 18 cents per bushel

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in the one place and \$1.50 in the other. In the valley of the Red River of the North. which lies in the northern part of Dakota and southern part of Manitoba, twenty bushels to the acre is below the average yield. That valley is crossed by the Northern Pacific Bailroad, extending westward from Duluth, and is traversed lengthwise, on the east side of the river. about ten to fifteen miles distant, by the St Paul and Manitoba Railroad, which has nearly reached the British possessions. On the west side of the river, the Northern Pacific Company proposes a branch northward through the val-ley. Thus ample facilities are being furnished reaching a market for produce from much the greater portion of the vailey, the river being navigable for steamers as far south as Fargo. The cost of transportation for wheat to Duluth from Fargo has been 15 cents a bushel, and from Duluth to Great Britain, including all charges, 26 cents, making the total cost of transportation for one quarter of wheat from the

farms in Red River Valley to Great Britain \$3.28, or very nearly 13s. 2d. Adding the cost of production, \$1.44, or nearly 5s. 9d., shows that one quarter of wheat may be grown in the United States and laid down in Great Britain at cost not exceeding \$4.72, or a little less than 19s, sterling, yielding to the grower a profit that will pay ten per cent, upon the cost of teams, tools, and machinery, and twenty-five per cent, for the wear and tear of the same, and to the transporter his usual amount of gains, and still leave a margin for additional profits to the amount of \$7.28, or a little over 29 shillings per quarter, against the producer in Engand, for the benefit of the American growers and forwarders. This shows clearly that the English wheat producer, who is becoming impoverished in growing wheat in England at less than 48 shillings the quarter, may grow it in the United States, ship it to England, there sell it at 40 shillings per quarter, and reap a

profit of more than 100 per cent.

An examination of the facts observed in my tour, showing the methods in use upon the bonanza farms" and the enormous profits derived therefrom, will also demonstrate the

An examination of the fasts observed in my tour, showing the methods in use upon the bonanza farms "and the enormous profits derived thereform, will also demonstrate when the form the first with which all this not favored the facility and certainty with which all this not favored the facility and certainty with which all this not facility and certainty with the management of Mr. Dalrympie, the Grading containing the facility and certainty with the management of Mr. Dalrympie, the Grading containing the facility of the facility and certainty with the waste of the facility and certainty with a facility with schools and churches, but merely working and animals that were given the least possible amount of care and expense, and this only for a limited time in each year. Everything was designed and adapted to the special object of cheap production with profit, and with most

a limited time in each year. Everything was designed and adapted to the special object of cheap production with profit, and with most eminent success.

Therefore, under present conditions, it must be manifest that the farmer in England cannot successfully compete with his brother on this side of the Atlantic, whether north or south of the boundary line. Even the American small farmers must go under. The small agriculturist in the United States, having a family to support, being dependent upon his own household, cannot grow wheat at less than \$6 the quarter, while the large farmer makes enormous profits at less than half the amount. But if the English agriculturist, who is able to rent and cultivate a farm in England, brings his capital to this side of the Atlantic, he may purchase land at a less cost than he there pays in one year for rent for land of inferior quality, and here grow his wheat at the same cost and under the same conditions as his American compatitor, and at the end of the year he will be at least his land better off. If he comes with sufficient means to buy from the railroad companies at from \$5 to \$10 per acre two or more of the alternate sections of \$60 acres each, which have been granted to them by the Government for a distance of twenty to forty miles on each side of their tracks, he may take possession of any or all of the intermediate unoccupied Government sections, and hold them as against any settler who, may seek to occupy the same, under the United States homestead or timber claim laws. Though, in theory, our Government has reserved its alternate sections for homesteads for small farmers, putting it within their power to obtain 320 acres and no more, and finding ready means to eject any small holder who takes possession without compliance with the law; it at the same time really protects the large lambdider in taking possession of and using any or all of the unoccupied intermediate Government sections that lie between those that have been obtained irom the railroad land grants, even th

mean time the land is not taxable for any purpose.

But the English farmer or landlord is not even compalied to change his locality to insure a successful competition, or to even drive the American food producer altogether out of the British market. He is simply required to change his methods. The system that produces wheat in the United States at 4s. 5d., or \$1.10 per quarter, upon land that yields but twenty busilels to the acre, will grow it as cheaply in England upon land yielding thirty busilels to the acre, and pay the additional cost of the use of fertilizers that give the greater crop. In addition to this the English grower would have the expense of transportation from the great farms of America to Great Britain as a margin of sure profit. The same facts would hold good as against the Russian, Expitian, and all other foreign wheat producers. The changes required are the breaking up of the present system of small or tensat farming, and the adoption of the American system of large farms, where all the work is done by machinery, using only that amount of manual labor necessary to guide and regulate the machines, and for the time only in which they are used. No doubt there would be an abundance of it to be had, even cheaper than in the United States, where it is everywhere and at all times a drug at from 40s, to 64s, or \$10 to \$16 per month. With the breaking up of the small holdings and enclosures, and removal of all obstructions that the lands may be thrown into large fields, where the best machinery can be advantageously used, where the furrows may be miles in length, the great farms in England may be worked without the presence of women and children, requiring schools, churches, and social conditions that always add to the cost of production, the farm will thus become a pure and simple food factory that will pay a profit in the market, as the cotton mill in Manchester is a factory for cloth. It is the new American method, and is very successful, In this way England may secure to heresof the great deside But the English farmer or landlord is not

OMINOUS STORM IN CHICAGO. GRANT AND BLAINE BANNERS ALIKE

GOING DOWN BEFORE A GALE.

The Political Guerrillas Driven from the Streets, but the Lenders Doing Quiet Work in the Hotels—The Imperiulists Ciniming 296 Votes and Conceding 200 to Binine.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- A stiff gale from the north, accompanied by outbursts of rain, is sweeping through the city. Flage and bunting are whipped to tatters, and all political banners are withdrawn from the streets. Hotel corridors and rotundas are no longer overcrowded. The clouds of political guerrillas are gone. Their places are filled with sturdy workers, The glee clubs are silent, and no brass bands are parading the avenues. Scattering delegates have attended divine service, Massachusetts heading the list. It is the only delegation that appears to be imbued with the fervent spirit of picty. The men from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut are working in the hay field on

perialists say that they are prepared for such strategy. Perhaps they intend to shell the woods. John Cessna, the wilest of the clan Cameron, declares that the Imperialists are more confident to-night of their future success than they have been at any stage of the contest. He adds that they have separated the sheep from the goats and have corrailed then in safety. The Blaine wolves were on their track, and their hows were territying. John may be mistaken as to the safety of the flock. They have a strong scent, and the Blaine wolves are keen of nose.

have a strong scent, and the Biaine woives are keen of nose.

An Imperialist herdsman on guard ail day came into camp to-night for refreshments. He saidrather desparingly, "They're the mest se-ductive fellows that I've ever had to contend with. They'll steal a nigger out of the pen right under our noses. These black sheep can cat more bay than the white ones. They're the most expensive kind, and they're exhausting our forage."

under our noses. These black sheep can cat more bay than the white ones. They're the most expensive kind, and they're exhausting our forage."

Wm. E. Chandler, fresh from the Blaine council of war, estimates the vote to-merrow on the first bailot: Blaine, 275; Grant, 275; Sherman, 150; and 79 scattered between Edmunds, Washburne, and Windom. "We may be able," said he, "to gather in a few more, and possibly Grant's vote may be a little larger, but I think my calculations are nearly correct. If we can lead Grant ten or fifteen votes on the first bailot, it will be possible to nominate Blaine on the second." He was asked whether he thought that Conking Cameron, and Lozan had their forces in hand. He replied that he did, adding: "If they are able to hold them firm to-merrow, several days may be consumed in balloting."

George C. Gorham, Conkling's aide-de-camp, was asked what he thought of the situation. "We are without responsibility," he said. "Leonidas has 3,000 men, and they will hold the pass against the field. We have callisted for the summer, and PotterPalmer has agreed to reduce our board." When it was suggested that the field was strong enough to win, he replied: "Yes, if they can agree."

Emery Storra, a Logan delegate and Gen. Babcock's counsel in the whiskey suits, says that his friends are much ciated. When asked for particulars, he said: "A good attorney never gives away his case in advance."

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Blaine's friends are engarined at the failure made in the presentation of his name last evening. When asked concerning it, Mr. Chandler shrugged his shoulders, and disclaimed ail responsibility, Mr. James F. Joy, who nominated Mr. Blaine, is the Vanderbiit of the West. He was made famous by the Cherokee purchase. He is not popular among the Grangers. Frank Pixl

Pacific Coast Newspapers on the Convention SAN FRANCISCO, June 5 .- The Chronicle says of the California resolution: "There is nothing rank in this. It is milder than the temper of the people of the Pacific coast on the subject, and less spirited than the plank reported yesterday by the full committee. The report, so far as it relates to this particular subject, is fully up to the wishes of the citizen population of California, which is saying a good deal, since the vote of this State at the general election declared, by a vote of 15,400 to 800 in favor of rigid restrictions on Chinese immi gration and a modification of existing laws and treaties to that end. This vote actually represents the sentiment of every Pacific State and sents the sentiment of every Pacific State and Territory, and any contempt of it manifested by any of the national political conventions will surely be resented at the polis in November by Oregon and Nevada as well as by California. The party that supports the spirit of the Payne resolution with the most vigor and sincerity is the winning party of the present and future years from the straits of Fuca to the Guif of California, and from the seashore to the Rocky Mountains."

Mountains." The Bulletin this afternoon will say: "The The Bulletin this afternoon will say: The second punse which the plank in relation to the Chinese has been made to assume is more objection to the single one that they do not become citizens. No other interpretation can be placed on the language of the resolution. If the Chinese should present themselves in large numbers and apply for naturalization, the Republican party, under this plank, would be bound to take no further steps against them. This must not be regarded so much as an effort to carry water on both shoulders, as a delib-

erate attempt to boodwink the people of the Parific States to their faces."

The article then goes on to picture the evils that would follow the admission to citizenship of Chinese, and concludes: "It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Republican National Convention will not inflict upon us the gratuitous insuit of basing all our objections to the Chinese on the fact that they have not herefore been anxious to become citizens. That is an objection which might easily enough be removed on the face of it; but it would lead to complications right off which none of the Eastern philanthropists seem to anticipate. If common sense prevails, this plank will be considerably modified to-day."

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1880.

HOME AGAIN.

Two Girls of Fourteen Years who Eloped

with a Youth of Sixteen. OTTAWA, June 6 .- The two girls of 14 years who eloped on Tuesday with a 16-year-old boy, whose name is Willmot, were brought back to the city by one of their parents. There was only one boy who eloped with the girls, and not two, as previously stated. The second wished to go to the picnic, as he explained to his suspicious mama, but that sensible woman forbade his going. Willmot, however, not only eloped with the pearl of his existence, but feeling compassion for the sorrowful damsel whose lover did not turn up, eloped with her whose lover did not turn up, cloped with her also. The two went to Utica, N. Y., where also. The two went to Utica, N. Y., where Willmot and his thamorata, passing as brother and sister, registered themselves at an hotel as Master and Miss Gordon, and the second girl as Miss Kingsford, all of Quebec. On Wednesday, their absence having been noticed the night before, one of the girls' fathers followed in pursuit. He reached Utica at haif past 10 o'clock the same night. The conductor of the train from Ogdensburg in which he travelled was also conductor of the train on which the children had journeyed, and on being questioned he remembered the trio, his notice having been attracted by their actions. On arriving at the Utica depot who should the conductor notice but the boy Willmot, standing on the platform. He immediately jumped from the train and grasped the boy, but the nimble youngster was too lithe for his fingers, and he escaped. The father went on to a hotel, but the boy, desirous of knowing who was in pursuit, followed, and with the assurance of an old traveller, inspected the guests' book. Unfortunately for him, he was noticed and traced to a boarding house. The assistance of the police was obtained and a visit to the house made. Little remains to be told, save that the girls were there, and that they consented to return home. That these children were determined to commence at once the battle of life is instanced by the fact that the boy had aiready obtained a position as news agent on the Utica and Biack River Railroad. also. The two went to Utica, N. Y., where

RISHOP FABRE'S PASTORAL.

Directions Concerning Women's Dress-The Corpus Christi Procession in Montreal MONTREAL, June 6 .- The Roman Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Fabre, issued a pastoral to-day which excited a great deal of comment among the many congregations in the city where it was read. It begins by forbidding ladies in his diocese from appearing in public without being clothed with a cape or a shawl,

as his lordship deems it immoral to adopt the new fashion of exhibiting the female figure The same mandate directs nuns not to shake hands with men, no exception being made even in the case of brothers or fathers; and in future they are required to abstain from offering refreshments to visitors who call at the nunneries. It concludes by prohibiting ecclesiastically and authoritatively private theatricals, which have heretofore been very common in Montresi, among French Canadians especially. The annual procession in commemoration of Corpus Christi, postponed from last Sunday, was tield this afternoon. It is essimated that 30,000 people, of both sexes and all ages, from children up, took part. It was a very imposing affair, and the proceedings were made attractive by the singing of trained choirs and the music of ten military bands. The procession was marshalled by priests in canonicals, of whom there was a little army present. Bishop Fabrs presided, carrying the sacred emblems under a magnificent canopy. The route of the procession was through the west end of the city, and when about half way the Bishop stopped at Mountain Street Market, where an altar had been improvised, and celebrated mass in the open air. It was very late before the end of the procession was very late before the end of the procession was very late before the end of the procession which it started. Notwithstanding the vast assemblage, and the thousands who lined the sidewalks to witness the procession, not a single acident was reported. The weather was freshments to visitors who call at the nunsidewalks to witness the procession, not a single accident was reported. The weather was charming, a light breeze tempering the rays of

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

of Card Playing.

James F. Martin, 27 years of age, of 153 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, was brutally and, it is thought, fatally beaten at an early hour yesterday morning in Vanderbilt avenue, near Myrtle avenue, in that city. Martin and others had spent the night playing cards and drinking in Robert Buckhardt's saloon at 392 Myrtle ave nue. About 2 o'clock in the morning a quarre arose between Martin and some of the others. caused, it is said, by Martin calling one of them an ex-convict. When Martin left the place he was followed by the gang, and before he could reach his home was attacked and almost kicked to death. Two citizens ran to the Myrtic avenue police station, close by, and appealed to the secreant for aid. Before the sergeant could send out his reserve Martin was brought into the station house. He was unconscious and presented a shocking appearance.

A dozen officers were sent in quest of his assailants, and before morning the following were arrested: James F. Keenan, 167 Park avenue; W. J. McGuinness, 13 Clermont avenue; W. D. Nelson, 49 Vanderbilt avenue, and James Galhally, 35 Vanderbilt avenue, and James Galhally, 35 Vanderbilt avenue. Heary T. Smith, 169 Park avenue, and W. L. McMullin were also arrested and held as witnesses,

Buckhardt, the proprietor of the saloon in which the trouble originated, was locked up for violating the Excise law. The injured man was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Madden and taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a severe fracture of the skull and a dozen or more cuts and bruises on the lead and body. The Coroner visited the hospital, yesterday, for the purpose of taking his ante-mortem statement, but he had not regained his consciousness. Little or no hope of his recovery is entertained. an ex-convict. When Martin left the place he

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffale Company Extending their Line into Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 .- An important railroad move in this city is the negotiation by the managers of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company of a contract of merger and consolidation with the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company, thus extending their line into Buffalo. The conextending their line into Buffalo. The consolidated company will own 231 miles of track. The annual interest of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company assumed by the consolinated company is \$90,000, but the net earnings of that company for several months past have averaged \$16,500 per month, or at the rate of \$198,000 per annum, thus showing a clear gain of \$108,000 per annum to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, nearly equal to 6 per cent, per annum on the common and preferred stock to be issued to the stockholders of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company. The net profits of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Bailway Company and the Buffalo and Southwestern Company for the past three months have been sufficient to meet the proportionate interest on all bonds of both companies, 6 per cent, per annum on preferred stock and more than 1½ per cent, per annum on the common stock as it will stand after the mergor. The acquisition of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad by the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company is in entire harmony with the friendly relations now existing between the Aliegheny Valley Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company. The name of the consolidated company will be the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, The name of the consolidated company will be the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the name of the consolidated company will be the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the supplies of the consolidated company will be the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the supplies of the consolidated company will be the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, with its general office in Philadelphia. solidated company will own 231 miles of

iana State Lottery Company, when over half a million dollars are distributed under the personal supervision of Gens. Beauregard and Early. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or 319 Broadway, New York.-Adv.

For excursions, picnics, yachting, camping out or travelling, the "Hub Funch" is an essential companion. A sip of it is like nectar. All grocers sell it by the bottle, and all sods fountains have it on draught.—Adv.

THE STORY OF TWO WRECKS. THROUGH ICE AND FOG TO THE ROCKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S COAST.

The Lives of Eighteen Men in Jeopardy-Tem-peatuons Weather Preceding the Wreeks-Clear of the Ice Only to Go on the Rocks. FATHER POINT, June 6 .- The steamer Ployer has arrived at Trespassy, N. F., from the west coast. She brought to that port the officers and crew of the wrecked bark Thornfean. The Thorndean of South Shields was bound from Genoa to Quebec for a cargo of timber. She experienced boisterous weather during the greater part of the voyage. On May 1, while running along the western shore with a field of ice on the outside and a dense fog obscuring the land, the bark struck the rocks, about a mile and a half from Lapointe A boat was immediately lowered, into which

rocks, about a mile and a half from Lapointe. A boat was immediately lowered, into which several of the crew jumped for the purpose of getting a line to the shore. This was accomplished after much trouble. On nearing the land the boat was dashed to pieces, and the brave fellows who voluntered to open a way of sease for their shinmates barely succeeded in effecting their object. One end of the line was fastened to the top of the cliff, and the other to the mizzen masthead. By this means the remainder of the crew landed safely, but their escape was not a moment too soon, as the last man had barely reached the cliff when the bark want to pieces. She was of 1,208 tons burden, and carried a crew of eighteen men all toid.

Another arrival at Trespassy brought the crew of the wrecked bark Ontario of Grangemouth, Scotland. The Ontario was of 1,550 tons burden. Capt. Stewart Valters left Grangemouth on Monday, March 29, with 750 tons of coal, bound for Quebec, to load timber. Very tempestuous weather was experienced from the beginning of the voyage. On reaching the Newfoundiand coast large fields of ice were met, into which the bark was driven and remained jammed for fifteen days. She got clear of the ice on May 9, when Capti Waiters found himself in a very unpleasant position. Outside of the ship lay the danger from which he had first escaped, and inside, but invisible, owing to a thick for, he knew that another danger awaited him in the shape of a long stretch of coast, with which he was entirely unacquainted. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th land was observed by the lookout, and immediately all hands were called on deek, and an attempt was made to wear the bark, but before this could be accomplished she struck on the rocks, where she held fast. The officers, believing it to be impossible to get the Ontario off ordered the boats to be lowered to effect a landing. On reaching shore they ascertained that they were about five miles from the channel. The bark was subsequently boarded, and such articles as could be

THE LAST DAYS OF CONGRESS.

What Work has been Cut Out to be Com pleted During the Session

WASHINGTON, June 6.-The session of the House yesterday was occupied in passing and previously been acted upon by the Senate. An understanding was had that no bills of a political character should be considered. In consequence, all the business on the Speaker's table with the exception before mentioned was cleared up. The greater part of the time for the remainder of the session will be occupied in discussion of the resolution for counting the electoral votes, the bill to change the law relating to the appointments of special deputy marshals, and the bill defining the term of office and duties of chief supervisors of elections. It is expected that the Republicans will filibuster to prevent the consideration of either of these measures. The greater part of the week will be occupied in the Senate in discussing the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency Appropriation bills. The Senate will be unable to finish the appropriation bills by next Thursday, the loth inst., which has been fixed by the House for adjournment, and the House rosolution will probably be amended by the Senate to fix the date of adjournment on the 15th inst. Already many members have left the city for their homes, anticipating the final break up this week. cleared up. The greater part of the time for

KILLED BY A BLOW.

The Mistake that a Doctor Made in the Case of John Craman.

John Craman was arrested a week ago on Montgomery street, in Jersey City, for drunkenness. When the man was taken to the First Precinct station house the sergeant thought that he was sick and not drunk, and sent for Dr.

Prosecutor McGill then started an investiga-tion. It was learned that Craman, who was employed at the steel works in Jersey City, had quarrelied about six weeks before with a fellow workman named Patrick Ahearn and that Ahearn had struck him a violent blow on the head with a bar of iron. Craman was confined to the hospital for several weeks. His assailant was arrested and bailed. Since Craman's death Ahearn, it is alleged, has fied the county. The facts in this case will be submitted to the next Grand Jury of Hudson County.

CUTTING A CATAMARAN.

The Parpampella Run Down by the Steam

Yacht Mary-All Overboard. The catamaran Parpampella is accounted the finest bont of her class affoat. She is owned by Frederick Hughes, proprietor of the Cre-Peckham, a boy who had charge of the craft, went up the East River yesterday afternoon, intending to sail to Hughes's country residence near Glen Cove, Long Island. The Parpar near Gion Cove, Long Island. The Parpampella was skimmed along under full sails, passing every sailing craft that raced with her. When off Market street she was run into by the steam yacht Mary, and all aboard were thrown into the water. They were speedily neked up, and did not suffer any serious injury. The catemaran, however, was almost cut in two.

"The Mary shot out into us," said young Pecklam last evening; she is a small boat with a sharp keel. I was minding sail in the stern sheets, when I saw her come. She gave no whistle, and just as she struck us her captain gave three belis. Mrs. Hughes managed to get aboard the yacht right off. Mr. Hughes and I were ionner in the river, but they picked us up. The Parpampella is cut clear through the middle."

Trying to Steal his Child. Several months ago, Bernard Smith and wife of Newark mutually sued for a divorce, but their appli-cations were denied by Chancelior Runyon. Smith was ordered to pay for the support of his wise and child, who was left in charge of her mother. Mrs. Smith is the only daughter of Childey Coot Barnes, who was a wealthy landowner near Dublin, Ireland, and she cloped with Smith, who was her father's coachman. After hiding in Smith, who was her father's coachman. After hiding in Dublin for several months, they came to the United States. Until a year way Mrs. Smith's relatives sent her an annuty. She and South frequently quarrelled after they noved to Newark, as she requently quarrelled after they noved to Newark, as she requested of the elopement in a tew months after the was inserted.

Smith now keeps a beer saloon. Since their separation be has tried to extraoression of their orbital who had been placed in a Konsan Gallode convent. Recently Mrs. Smith look the child, a zert By everyold, a very from the convent, and sent her to the Newton stea way from the convent, and sent her to the Newton stea public school in Newark. She now avera thus all Friday last her hims band and another attempted to ablitch exceeded in cluding them and reaction, her home, when she tained. Mrs. Smith has complained to the police authorities.

PITTSBURGH, June 6 .- As was anticipated, the Voodsiders refused to allow the Rev. H. H. Brownell, ap pointed by the Pritsburgh Presbytery, to preach in the Oak Alley Church to-day. A few minutes before 10 A. mony with the friendly relations now existing between the Aliegheny Valley Railrond and the Pittsburgh. Fitusville and Buffalo Bailway.

An the Rey Mr. Brownell, accompanied by Newsra McPittsburgh. Fitusville and Buffalo Bailway Company. The name of the consolidated company with be the Pittsburgh. Titusville and Buffalo Bailway Company, with its general office in Philadelphia.

Those who buy lottery tickets should keep the run of the semi-annual drawings of the Louisland State Lottery Company, when over half a McChelland took charge of the pulpit and delivered a serious.

In a Black Snake's Colls.

A black snake, six feet four inches long, at tacked Frederick Barker, a ten year-old boy of Mariborough, N. Y., while he was waiting in a swamp. It wound itself around his legs and body, but was killed by Dewitt Scott, who came to the boy's assistance.

West Side Free from Malaria. Chinkalyptus sure cure for chills, 25c. All druggists. C. TESSIE DU MOTAY.

The Death of the Noted French Chemis Caused by Eating Cherries

C. Tessié du Motay, a distinguished French chemist, and an inventor of world-wide reputation, died yesterday in his apartment at 13 West Twenty-sixth street. He had gone to Copey Island on Saturday, and, on his return, after his dinner at Delmonico's, ate cherries This gave him an attack of indigestion, and early yesterday morning he sent his valet to a druggist for ether pills, which failed to relieve him. The valet went for a physician, but when he returned his master was dead. M. du Motay was born in Brittany in 1815.

He early manifested a love for letters, and, on completing his education, went to Paris with the intention of entering on a literary life. He became known as noet of promise, and as such was admitted in the salon of Mme. Récamier, There he met Chatenubriand. Victor Hugo, and other distinguished men of the old and new régime. Despite his literary surroundings, however. Du Motay finally forsook his first love, and turned his attention to science, especially devoting himself to chemistry. He went to Germany to prosecute his studies and invented a method for turning wax white, for which he received a bonus of 50,000 france. He returned to Paris, where he became famous as a consulting chemist, and a large number of the chemical discoveries of the last thirty years are attributed to him. He also became distinguished as a metallurgist. As he was a radical Hepublican in Paris, the compilé datof Napoleon obliged him to flee from France. He went to England, where he discovered a new method of manufacturing illuminating gas, in which oxygen formed a chief constituent. He managed to get his discovery introduced secretly into France, and it was used in lighting the Tuileries. The Emperor was so pleased with the light that he recalled Du Motay's professional career, and he joined the army, where, however, he endeavored to turn his chemical knowledge to account. After the war he became connected with Gablokoff, the European Edison, in an electric light discovery. He took a medal for a new process of photography at the last Paris Exposition. Two years ago be came to this country, where he subsequently endeavored to introduce his oxygenized gas, and also a discovery for manufacturing artificial ice, entitled the binary absorption system, which was patented in February, and is now utilized by a local company.

Du Motay leaves a wife, who is in an insane asylum in Paris, and a daughter married to M. Armangeaud, a celebrated engineer. He also had a brother, who is Colonel in the Frenchary, and is now utilized by a local company. He early manifested a love for letters, and, on completing his education, went to Paris with News of his death was cabled to his relatives, who have ordered his body to be forwarded. He died of cerebral apoplexy produced by indi-

SUICIDE OF A DIPLOMAT.

The Secretary of the Japanese Legation at

Washington Blowing Out his Bruins. WASHINGTON, June 6.-Takata Agee, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, committed suide at his apartments in this city to-day. About 7 o'clock this morning his servant heard a loud report, which she took to be the violent siamming of the door to Takata's room. She paid no further attention to the matter until 11 A. M., when, her master not appearing, she went to arouse him. The door of his chamber times, and receiving no answer, she opened the door, and saw what almost frightened her out of her senses. The Secretary was lying upon the bed with a revolver by his side and a builet hole through his head. The pistoi had been placed at the temple, and the bail passed completely through the skull, falling upon the fleor at the side of the bed. The Coroner was immediately notified, and an inquest was held. The Japanese Minister refuses all information as to the cause which led Ages to commit the act. The assistants at the Legation have been instructed to give the affair no publicity. The people at the house where Ages boarded are at a loss to account for the suicide. When he retired last sight he appeared to be in good health and apirits. The Minister appears to be greatly shocked at the occurrence, and his refusal to talk about the matter is likely due more to mortification than any other cause. door, and saw what almost frightened her out

PARIS EDITORS' DUELS.

Fought Soon-Rochefort's Condition.

Paris, June 6 .-- M. Olivier Pain and M. Lepelletier of the Mot d'Ordre have selected as their adversaries from the staff of the Gaulois MM. Weiss and Robert Mitchell. The seconds that he was sick and not drunk, and sent for Dr.
Swan of the City Hospital. The physician examined the prisoner, and said that nothing but intoxication was the matter with him. Craman was thereupon placed in a cell, and on the following morning the doorman found him lying dead on his cot. County Physician Converse made a post-mortem examination, and discovered that the man's skull had been fractured.

Prosecutor McGill then started an investigation. It was learned that Craman, who was employed at the steel works in Jersey City, had quarrelled about six weeks before with a fellow workman named Patrick Ahearn and that Ahearn had struck him a violent blow on the head with a bar of fron. Craman was confined to the hospital for several weeks. His assailant was acrested and bailed. Since Craman's design frontier. The Prince was wounded."

MM. Weiss and Robert Mitchell. The seconds have been named and have had a conference to arrange the meeting.

A duel was fought to-day (Sunday) at Angouleme between the editor of the Bonapartist newspaper, Le Suffrage Universel, and the editor of a Republican provincial journal. The former was significant to the Post of the Vollaire fought a duel on Friday with a member of the Jockey Club, in which the former was wounded.

The Prince de Santa Severina and M. de Fronze fought a duel on Saturday on the Belgian frontier. The Prince was wounded."

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Conlition Against the Spanish Cabinet LONDON, June 7 .- The Standard's Madrid LONDON, June 7.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent reports that the business men and nubic officials are generally indifferent, but begin to feel any lous about the attacks on the Cabinet. The most serious about the attacks on the Cabinet. The most serious feature of the present crisis is the presence in the ranks of the opposition of Gen. Martiner Camere in Softer Sausata, Marshal Serrano, accept. Jovelan and Softer famous Generals. Sefior Canovis del Castillo being secure of a majority in both houses, has determined to prorogue the Corics until November.

Pants, June 6 .- The race for the Grand Prix

FARIS, June 6.—The race for the Grand Frix was run at Chantilly to-day. Robert the Devil, said to have just been purchased by the Duke of Portland, won the race easily, M. A. Staub's Le Desirier, second; Mr. H. Jennong's Mian II., third; and M. Haras de Chaman's Beauminet, fourth. There were ten starters. Tartff War Between the Ocean Cables.

LONDON. June 6 .- The Observer's financial rticle contains the following: "The Paris Bourse mews in peri says it is enabled to state that all attempts at son illiation fetwers the Auglo and French cables have been till riv dereated. A most rutnous terrif war is being car ied on, which, it is leared, will rether exhaust tin beans of the French than the Auglo Cable Company.

Italy's Political Muddle. ROME, June 6.—It is believed that negotiations between the Ministry and Signort Crapt and Nicotera have been broken off, the other having demanded the minediate radical reconstitution of the Cabine.

M. Blanqui Defented.

Lyons, June 6.—The second ballot to-day for member of the Chamber of Deputies resulted: M. Ballue, 8,200, Bianqui, 5,347.

An Autograph Quilt. Mrs. Avery Smith and the ladies of the Universatist Church of the Redeemer in Newark are preparing an "autograph quilt" to be composed of patches, each one of which will bear the autograph of a conspicatou one of which will bear the autograph of a conspicuous statesman, clergyman, journalist, or member of the lar of this and other countries. The quilt will be voted to at ten cenis a vote at a fair to be held in October, and will be given to the Presidential nominee receiving the largest number of votes. Among the autographs already secured are those of ten, transition. Methods of the constitution of the c

Large Tannery Burned.

CHICAGO, June 6.-This afternoon the large tannery of Dantager & Co., on the North Branch, was burned. A stock of fluished leather, valued at \$75,000, was destroyed, and the hubbing and mashinery ser-diminyed to the extent of \$75,000. The insurance, it is understood, will cover the either less.

Daizell Released on Bati.

William Dalzell, who shot and killed a young man who was going to Garrett Rock with the German sun worshippers, on Sunday, May 2, has been released on \$10,000 bail. There was no demonstration when he passed out of hall into the street. His confinement has given had a worn and troubled look.

Acres of Ice.

Passengers on the steamship City of Bristol, which arrived yesterday, had a close view in a very large heberg in latitude 41°, 43°, longitude 40° 33°. It was many acres in extent, and protrided from the water to a height of 200 feet.

Greenfield's Fight for Life. OswEGO. June 6.—It is believed that the mo-tion for a fourth trial of Nathan O. Greenfield accused of murdering his wife, will be made soon in the General Term of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Requiem for the Czarina-The Rev. Dr. Bjerring's Service in the Orthodox Greek-Russian Chapel-Candles and Incense.

A service in commemoration of the death of Maria Alexdrovna, the late Czarina of Russin, was held in the Greek-Russian Orthodox Chapel at 951 Second avenue yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Bjerring, pastor of the chapel, conducted the exercises. Candles were burning about the altar, and the odor of incense pervaded the room. All the persons present remained standing through the prayers, the reading of Scripture, and the mass for the repose of the soul of the dead. The gathering was remarkable for the absence of Russians. Indeed, among the fifty or sixty persons present, there among the fifty or sixty persons present, there were, perhaps, a half dozen of the Czar's subjects, or fewer trans when, three months ago, a mass was celebrated for N. Tchernishevsky, the 'Father of Nihilism.' The majority of the visitors were Americans, attracted by curiosity. The Russian Government was represented by Mr. Villamoff, the Russian Charge d'Affaira, acting instead of the Russian Minister, and Mr. Viletsky, the Russian Consul-General. They were full uniforms and displayed mourning emblems. The holy images and banners of the chapel were covered with crape. The pricat and his assistant wore vestments of black velvet with white crosses, instead of the usual goiden brocade of gay colors. The requiem was celebrated in the Slavonian language, the psalmist performing the function of chorus.

Gentlemen from China.

Messrs, Chin Lan Pin, Tseng Chu Fing, Chin Choo Szu, Chin Wan Poo, Chang Ting Fan, Ho Shen Chee, and Lu Yeh Ping were registered yesterday as guests in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Chin Lan Pin is the Chinese Minister to Washington. He arrived yesterday from Europe in the steamship City of Berlin, having estab lished a Chinese mission in Madrid, Spain. One of his antic was left in charge, accompanied by two secretaries. The next duty given to Chin Lan Pin by the Chinese Government is to plant an Embassy in Fern. It has been said that is become necessary for the protection of the cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the guano islands; but Mr. D. W. cooles employed on the cooles and the following that the cooles have power is that kind. The only instruction from the home power is that kind. The only instruction from the home power is that kind. The only instruction from the home power is that kind. The cooles were handled to be presented by a permanent Embassy. The Minister and his suite travel in their and the mission would be more difficult than in peace. shed a Chinese mission in Madrid, Spain. One of his

Why Dr. Wild was Afraid of a Widow. Dr. Joseph Wild of the Union Congregational Church, of Elm place, Brooklyn, which was burned on Thursday last, preached in the State street Universalist ren to let the burned out Congregationalists use their church during the month of June was gratefully accepted. Among the curious noise of sympathy which he had received, Dr. Wild snoke of one from a lady who said that its seemed as if everything she had set her heart upon was lost. She had been deprived of two husbands and her children, and had last set her heart on the kiln place church when it hurned up. "I stopped when I read her children had her her had to he when I read her children that lar." Dr. Wild said, "In suprehen alon lest she had set her heart on her." (Lauchter, Dr. Wild said he had been hurned out of his home several times, but trusted it was all for the best. His sermon was on the "Comine Federation of the World." He pointed to the currous mixture of population that is amalgamated into good cilizens in this country, and predicted that in 83 years the United States and England would be represented in the World's Parliament. ren to let the burned out Congregationalists use their

Comptroller Kelly on the Lecture Platform. At Cooper Institute, last evening, the Hon. John Kelly delivered his lecture on "The Sisters of Charity—their Origin and Works." The hall was about three-quarters full. The proceeds were to go to the Ursuline Convent at Morrisania. Vicar-General Quinn presided, and introduced the lecturer as "a man prestre well known in the State of New York," Mr. Kelly began by saying that he was invited, on the 11th of April, to deliver a lecture for a charitable purpose in Beston. At first he declined, not because of the fact that he had never trained for the lecture platform, but because he thought it would be troublesome to select a subject. Finally, he thought of the Sisters of Charity, and then he accepted the invitation. He now proposed to repeat that lecture, it was in large part a history of the Order of Ursuline Sisters.

Is Miss Biye Insanc? Col. Henry J. Blye and his wife had an interriew with Justice Duffy at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, in which they stated that their daugher, Helen Blye, latterly an actress of Dalv's Theatre, 1 - 4 carried out her threat made before the Justice on S. carried out her threat made before the Justice on Sc. day, to leave her home. They believed that she had been taken away by Juseph Francis Brien, an actor with whom she had fluered in previous police court proceedings. They considered her demented and asked lonacy commission, that she might be sent to an asylom, Justice Duffy savised them to first find her, through the police, and that the inquiry by a lornacy commission would not then be a matter of difficulty. Miss Blye was for two seasons the leading actress of a travelling company in the West previous to coming to New York last fall.

Fire in Williamsburgh.

A fire broke out in the two-story frame stable 108 Stagg street, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon. and extended to the frame tenement house at 104 and and extended to the frame tenement house at 104 and 106 adjoining. In the course of the progress of the fire a ladder, on which firemen were standing, broke, and Charles Price and John McNail, members of Engine Company 18, were precipitated to the ground, the former receiving a fracture of the lett log and the latter serious internal injuries. They were taken to their homes in an ambulance. The stable, which was occurred by Jacob Kettle and owned by Ferer Dingle, was damaged to the extent of \$1.000, and the loss on the tenement houses was \$1,500. The losses on the latter are covered by insurance.

A Preacher's Haut of Fish.

Thousands of horsefeet are being caught aily at Simeon's Point Long Island. They were never nown to be so plentiful in that neighborhood. This pe shown to be so plentiful in that neighborhood. This peculiar fish is easily taken. The Rev. Mr. Wikinson cought two waron loads in a few hours recently, taking off his boots and washing after them. Nearly the whole parish turned out when they heard of it, and 2,309 houselest were caught in a single night. The fish are lively crawlers, and somewhat resembles a turtle, having a hard shell back. They have sharp somes and pointed tails, within the last two weeks it is estimated that over 20,000 have been caught.

An Aged Horse Thief.

Mr. H. D. Melsurney of 52 Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, reported at Police Headquarters in Jersey City on Saturday afternoon that two valuable colts belonging to him had been stolen from a lot on Ocean avenue. The thief, with the colts in his Bossession, was overtaken near Plainfield. The men, who was quite old, made no resistance, and was driven back to Jersey City and locked up in the First Precinct Station House at an early hour yesterday morbidis. He gave his name as Jacob tamboli, and said he was Thypers of the Company of t

Beating a Policeman. As Policeman Esgan was patrolling his post

at the corner of Monmouth and Second streets, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock last evening, he was attacked by a party of roughs, who knocked him down. Policeman Farley came to Euran's assistance, but he too, was knocked down and kicked in a brutel manner. He was saverely innert, before the releasement regarded their feet the releasement and field. From Police Headquarters a detaction of policemen was eith to arrest the gauge but a prolonged search failed to discover any of their

A Burglar's Small Ball.

Leroy, a burglar, who, with two companions, broke into a newelry store in Williamsburgh and attempted to rob the safe, has been admitted to ball in \$1,00 by Discrict Attorney Catlin, pending trial. There is much abjection among the business, men of Brooklyn to the re-ience of Legars and any small bad, and there is talk of holding a meeting for the purpose of making protest.

The Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle Arlantic States, Inling, fol-lowed by state navy or rising ingrameter, sightly warm-er, south to west winds clear or partly cloudy weather.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

Charles Lessing, the German painter, is dead.
Lieut. Gen sir E. Seiby Smyth of the British Army to
at the Greey House at the Grocy House.

The Hon W. V. Whiteway, Attorney-General of Newsonuthand, has been Englished.

M Brailes has started from Athens for Berlin, for the purpose of explaining to the Ambassadors at the new concerning the views of freeds on the frontier question. The Metropolitan, a freight steamer ranning between this extvand Sew Landon, was considerably broken by a continuous with a schooner, off Stratlord Shoals, early yesterlay morning. Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turkey has

The round house of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Bairrond, in Cooperstown, N. Y. c. maining two boomstwee and one boggage car, was burned yesterday morning. Less \$25,00. John Brougham was still alive at 1 o'clock this morning, but Dr. Gillette said that he was almost certain to de delore davight. He fas declined the services of a cheryman at his declined.

A threin Nevada City on Saturday evening destroyed about firly buildings in the C. inese quarter and a num-ber of store- and other buildings in the business part of the town. The loss aggregates about \$60,000.

The sanction of physicians has been accorded to that standard dumnection. Olem's Suiphur Rosp.

"Hill" Hair and Whister Dve." black of brown, Soc. Depot, Crittenton's, 115 Futton at, New Yura.—da.